



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the cities of Tiflis and Baku, Russia. The disease has also spread to Batum.

The latter place is a port on the Black Sea about 100 miles distant from this city. There is considerable business transacted between both places, and several lines of steamers call there. A quarantine of five days has been placed on all steamers calling at that port. It is feared that the disease may spread to this city, as this has usually been the case on previous occasions. A great sense of fear and uneasiness prevails here at the present time.

Cholera in Turkey.

The following is received from Constantinople through the Department of State:

Sanitary bulletin of Professor of Bacteriology Hamdi Aziz, General of Division, etc., November 21, 1904.

Date.	Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oct. 30	Renia (Karksuk).....	6	2
31	do.....	4	3
Nov. 1	do.....	5	3
2	do.....	3	2
1	Solimaniéh.....	2	1
2	do.....	3	2
6	do.....	2	1
7	do.....	6	3
21	Bagdad.....	1	1

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever and small-pox at Para.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, December 28 and January 4, as follows:

During the week ended December 24, 1904, bills of health were issued to 5 steamships and 4 sailing vessels with 720 crew, no steerage and 6 cabin passengers. Of this number, I inspected 2 steamships, 74 crew, and 5 cabin passengers, of whom 2 crew and no passengers were taken on at this port. There was 1 cabin passenger in transit for Puerto Cabello.

The U. S. cruiser *Atlanta*, from Port of Spain, Trinidad, bound to Hampton Roads, Va., arrived at Barbados December 19 to take the sick and the time-expired men to the United States from the cruisers *Olympia* and *Cleveland* now at this port. This vessel was twenty-two days from Bahia, where a case of smallpox had been landed and the infected compartments disinfected.

The U. S. supply ship *Culgoa* left this port for a port in the United States via Martinique December 23.

On December 19 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Orinoco*, bound to Colon via other ports in the Caribbean Sea, with 128 crew, 24 laborers and passengers. I issued 3 certificates of vaccination to deck passengers taken on at this port for Colon.

The bill of health issued by the British consul at Para on December 14, 1904, to the British steamship *Horatio* has the following note:

There have been 18 deaths of yellow fever and 54 of smallpox in this city, and 5 suspected cases of plague in this city during the preceeding fourteen days.